APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/407,064	03/20/95	KATZ	R 6046-101NA

LM02/1029

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EXAMINER
WOO, S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2743	

DATE MAILED: 10/29/98

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Aug 7, 1998* _____.

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire ____3____ month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) *26-115*_____ is/are pending in the application.

    Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☒ Claim(s) *26-33 and 50*_____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) *34-49 and 51-115*_____ is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

    ☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None   of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

        ☐ received.

        ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____ .

        ☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    *Certified copies not received: _____ .

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- *SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES* ---

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Since this application is eligible for the transitional procedure of 37 CFR 1.129(a), and the

fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(r) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action is

hereby withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.129(a). Applicant's first submission after final filed on

August 7, 1998 has been entered.

2.   The amendments to claim 30, line 16 and claim 46, line 19 were not entered. On line 16

of claim 30, there is no "for"; and on line 19 of claim 46, there is no "actuating".

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4.   Claims 34-39, 46-49, 52, 54-78, 80-83, 87-89, 93-104, 106-110, 114-115 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the publication entitled "Vision by telephone" for

the same reasons applied to claims 34-39, 46-49 in the last Office action and repeated below.

The publication discloses a system for monitoring a plurality of scrutiny locations from a

central station using dial-up telephone facilities in which images from each scrutiny location are

sequentially received and displayed along with graphic display data identifying the picture

displayed (page 2). When an alarm sensor at a scrutiny location is triggered, the associated

camera takes four snap-shots which are stored and transmitted to the called central station for

priority display such that the usual surveillance sequence is interrupted (page 2, column 1,

paragraph 4). Two-way audio communication can take place via telephones at each remote site

and the central station (see figures on pages 2-3).

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 40-45, 48, 51, 90-92, 111-113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over the "Vision by telephone" publication in view of Thompson for the same

reasons applied to claims 40-45, 48, 51 in the last Office action and repeated below.

The publication differs from claims 40-45, 48, 51, 90-92, 111-113 in that it does not

provide for storing display data on scrutiny locations with means for addressing the memory

means based on "D" channel type signals. However, Thompson teaches the storage of display

data (map, address, name, etc.) corresponding to different scrutiny locations and addressing the

data based on ANI information (col. 3, lines 1-53) for the purpose of providing more detailed

information with regard to an emergency call. It would have been obvious to incorporate such

storage and addressing means within the system described in the publication in order to provide a

central monitoring station with more detailed information of a calling scrutiny location in need of

emergency help.

7.   Claims 53, 79, 105 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the

"Vision by telephone" publication in view of Fuller et al. (Fuller).

The publication differs from claims 53, 79, 105 in that it does not specify the selection of sites as being random. However, Fuller teaches the desirability of selecting the video monitoring of remote sites in a random or predetermined fashion (col. 12, lines 11-15) such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such random selection within the video monitoring system disclosed in the publication.

8.   Claims 84-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the "Vision by telephone" publication in view of Guichard et al. (Guichard).

The publication differs from claims 84-86 in that it does not specify remote control of the camera. However, Guichard teaches the well known control of a remote camera (aiming, zoom, focusing, elevation, bearing, etc., col. 5, lines 26-46; col. 6, lines 22-49) over telephone lines such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such remote camera control within the system disclosed by the publication in order to provide the remote user with camera control.

9.   Claims 26-33, 50 are allowed.

10.   Applicant's arguments filed August 7, 1998 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the publication does not show a computer-controlled selection and sequencing system. The examiner disagrees. The prior art system is a "microprocessor-based system" (first page, second column, last paragraph) in which the sequencing operations take place automatically (second page). The fact that a two-digit number is keyed into the base station to

trigger the surveillance mode does not make this an entirely human operation since the automatic

dialing operations (selection of remote sites) are controlled by the microprocessor.

Applicant further argues that the publication does not specify the use of time sequence

data for selecting communications. The examiner contends that the storing of the order in which

the remote sites are called can be considered "time sequence data" to the extent required by the

claims.

Regarding the alert signals, the publication provides for alarm sensors which generate

interrupt signals. Conventional alarm sensors include motion detectors, fire, etc. which can

include a switched structure.

11.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. Yamaguchi shows the well known storing of time data for automatically controlling

monitoring operations according to day of the week, day of the year, etc. (col. 12, lines 1-39).

McGahan et al. show another video surveillance system which randomly selects connection to

plural cameras. Toyoshima shows the well known display of site information to properly identify

the site being viewed (col. 11, lines 9-61).

12.   **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

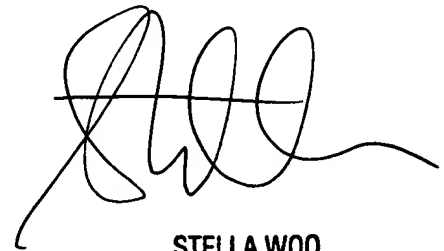(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Art Unit: 2743

Or:

(703) 305-9508, (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,

Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Stella Woo whose telephone number is (703) 305-4395 and can normally be

reached Monday - Friday, 6:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m. Her supervisor, Curt Kuntz, may be reached

at (703) 305-4708.

October 24, 1998

STELLA WOO
PRIMARY EXAMINER